

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XV., NO. 4440

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

Chicago Meat Co.

NEW STORE
241-2 PLEASANT ST.

NEXT TO MARLBORO HOTEL.

Public Invited to Inspect Our New
and Modern Market.

* THE FINEST AND LARGEST LINE OF *
BICYCLES!

EVER SHOWN IN PORTSMOUTH.

We are making some extremely low prices on them.

Eight makes (twenty-five samples ready) for inspection.

SEE THE RACERS:—Cleveland, Trinity and Sterling.

Sundries cheaper than ever.

RIDER & COTTON.

It Is Time You Selected Your Farm & Garden Seeds of

S. A. SCHURMAN & SON,

MARKET STREET.

—Purchase one of our Combined Weeders and Cultivators.

TOWNSEND VICTORY LAWN MOWER

Ball Bearings The Best Make in the World

Barbed Wire and Poultry Wire a Specialty.

A Large Line of Harnesses at Prices

The Largest Line of All Kinds of
Farming Tools in this Section.

Ladies Fur Capes

Repaired and Changed Over In The
Best Manner

And Also Made Stronger Than Ever At

JOHN S. TILTON'S,
18 Congress Street.

ALL WHO ARE

In a position to know acknowledge the excel-
lence of our work, and our prices are right.

LAWRENCE,

FINE TAILORING.

9 CONGRESS ST

DO NOT FORGET THAT AT MOORCROFT'S

You Can Find the Latest Styles In

Ladies & Children's Footwear

At Prices To Suit All.

12 Market Sq.

TEA TABLE TALK.

Governor Rollins' Fast day proclamation has started a discussion which may result in some good. It is a deplorable fact, but nevertheless true,—that the churches are not the power for good that they should be. Since the proclamation appeared, a score of pastors in New Hampshire have frankly confessed it. No one thing is to be blamed for this. There are a number of influences which prevent the sanctification from being of the practical benefit that they ought to

There are too many denominations, in the first place,—too many shades of belief, with distinctions that are really unimportant, but yet keep the Christian masses divided, when they should all be united in one compact, harmonious army. Then it is the distressing case with many churches that their leading lights are men who have not the respect of the community in general. Their every day life is by no means consistent with their religious pretensions. Such instances can be found too easily.

Again, in many churches of our large cities the common people are not welcomed. The wealthy few holders begrudge a seat to a man or woman, without the insignia of Fifth Avenue aristocracy. They even hitch away from such a undesirable person, so that the rest of the perfumed and bejeweled congregation may know that he or she is not one of their party.

Then there is too much form and show connected with religion in some quarters. Women go to church to exhibit a new hat and their husbands go with them to see how much of an attraction said hat proves to be. Other people attend service because "it's nice," and doze through the sermon or "think about the ball tomorrow night."

I believe heartily in the religion of fields. The mechanic whose trade confines him to the city six days in the week cannot be adjudged guilty of sacrilege if he takes his wife and little ones out into the sweet green country, on Sundays in the summer, and refreshes his lungs with the clear wind, blowing from the hay lands and clover fields. In thus worshipping the fairness and purity of nature he is certainly paying devotion to the Almighty, who created the ferns, the trees, the grasses, the brooks and the other charms of hill and valley. Since the advent of trolley cars and bicycles, this custom of passing the Sabbath in the country has taken firm hold upon the common people who have only one day of the seven when they are free to follow their inclinations. This is undoubtedly responsible in a great measure for the decline in church attendance, from May till October.

Prosperous sermons keep many away from church. Too many ministers are too conservative. They do not broaden out and adapt themselves to present conditions. There is a host of timely questions with which the pulpit should grapple, instead of continuing to serve up discourses about the loaves and fishes and other ancient miracles which cannot affect us in the least. We are living under altogether different conditions that Peter and Paul and Daniel and David were. The clergy seem afraid to tackle the topics of today in a direct way. Instead of using up an hour in telling about the turning of water into wine, it would be far more to the point for them to treat of the problems which are looming up before our nation every day. There are problems of expansion and trusts, and there are scores in our social system which ought to be lanced. The clergy are not faithful to their duty if they seek to dodge these issues.

This is a day of hard, cold facts. Vice and poverty and crime confront us all the time. The ministers ought to deal with them in a manly way. Sermons about Daniel in the lion's den will not suffice. That was undoubtedly a notable experience for Daniel and probably made a big sensation in those times, but we have far more serious topics to consider. Ministers are expected to keep up with the age—not to stick tensely to the misty past.

They should look the evils of government and of society squarely in the face. Some do,—the Rev. Mr. Lockhart of Manchester, for example, to cite a clergyman here in our state. This divine, although occupying the pulpit of a society which has always been considered among the most conservative, never hesitates to probe things to the bottom. His sermons are always up-to-

date and always furnish plenty of food for thought. He is absolutely fearless in his handling of modern themes.

Some ministers never touch on timely topics from fear of hurting the feelings of somebody in their congregation. They are content with droning forth musty discourses on the deluge, or Solomon, or the misfortunes of Job, Sunday after Sunday. These divines don't earn their salt.

After all, the fact remains that the church type of Christianity is not filling the place that it should in the world. I don't know how this can be remedied. I only know it is so. It seems to me that the clergy ought to face it manfully and, with their co-workers in the church, strive for a better condition of things. It cannot be shirked.

IN THE NAVAL WORLD.

Comdr. Thomas Ferry, U. S. N., has reported for duty in Washington. His recent command, the Lancaster, will be fitted for her summer cruise, but will hardly sail until the season becomes fairly settled.

Chief Gunners C. Dugan, J. R. Granger, G. Fouse, C. B. Magruder, W. Halford, J. J. Walsh, C. H. Venable, R. Sommers, A. A. Phelps, P. Lynch, W. Walsh, promoted to chief gunners from March 3d, 1899.

As soon as the Spanish gunboats, recently at the navy yard, Washington, have arrived at their destination in Portsmouth, N. H., their officers are to be detached and transferred to other duties. These little craft will be fitted for duty around the island of Cuba.

Plans were completed this week and submitted to the secretary of the navy for the construction of a new dry dock at Mare Island. The cost of this dock is limited to \$825,000, and the specifications call for its completion within two and a half years. The work will be advertised and the contract let at once.

The U. S. S. Chicago, as the flagship of Rear Admiral Howison, is expected to sail from New York on the 15th of April on a four months' cruise to the South Atlantic station, in the Mediterranean and Red seas, and thence around Cape of Good Hope, touching at all the principal ports on the West African coast.

Chief Boatswains C. Miller, J. B. F. Langton, J. B. Aiken, W. A. Cooper, J. S. Sinclair, A. McCole, C. E. Hawkins, P. H. Smith, W. Manning, retired, F. A. Dray, J. J. Killin, P. Haley, T. Sheehan, W. L. Hill, J. McLaughlin, W. Anderson, J. Sutton, promoted to chief boatswains from March 3d, 1899.

We are glad to state that Lieut. Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. marine corps, who was ordered to appear personally before the promotion board at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., on account of the unfavorable report of the medical officers who examined him at Portsmouth, N. H., was found by the board qualified for promotion to the grade of colonel—Army and Navy Register.

KITTERY NEWS AND NOTES.

Mrs. Ozio Smart who has been passing several weeks with relatives in town has returned to her home in Dover.

Oscar F. Neal of Livermore Falls has been in town for a few days, the guest of his father, John C. Neal.

Edwin A. Williams came down from Salem Saturday and his wife and children who have been the guest of William Smith and family for a few days, returned with him Sunday afternoon.

The young child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Young, who has been critically ill for a fortnight or more died Sunday morning.

At the regular meeting of York Rebekah lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., Saturday evening six candidates were initiated by the degree staff. Sixteen members of Union lodge of Portsmouth were present to see the working of the staff. A collation of chocolate and cake was served.

Mrs. E. E. Shapleigh is passing a week in Boston, the guest of friends.

The second degree will be exemplified at the regular meeting of Constitution lodge, No. 88, K. of P. Tuesday evening.

Miss Alice Boulton goes to Dover today for a visit with relatives.

CHARGED WITH AN ASSAULT.

Charles Stewart was arrested on Saturday afternoon for an assault on Mary Shinn.

"Little Colds." Thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds, cur a big cold too, down to the very verge of consumption.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jane A. Hill.

Mrs. Jane A. (Thompson) Hill, wife of D. A. Hill of Kittery, Me., entered into rest at her home Saturday afternoon, April 8th.

The earlier part of Mrs. Hill's life was spent in Eliot, Me., where she was highly esteemed by all who knew her. About 26 years ago she came, with her husband, who had accepted a position on the navy yard, to live in Kittery and since that time her home has been on Echo street.

For nearly eighteen years she has been suffering from an incurable disease, ten years of which time she has been confined to her bed, but, notwithstanding her confinement, she has made many friends and her presence and influence for good have been felt in the community. If one was privileged to meet her they desired to call again. So cheerful and self-forgetful was she and so well informed on the topics of the day that her room did not seem like a sick room and her condition was rarely spoken of and certainly not realized by those who met her. "Patient in suffering" was indeed her motto.

For many years she has been a member of the Methodist church and though necessarily absent from the meetings, in her last years yet was her influence for helpfulness felt in many ways. She was a living sermon in her daily life, and ready to go when the summons came.

A devoted husband and children, Mrs. Dr. Jenkins of Portsmouth, D. E. Hill of Newburyport, Mass., George A. Hill of Bath, Me., Mrs. Fred P. Hitchings of Boston and Miss Annie C. Hill, at home; have done what they could to make her life a happy one.

Mrs. Chandler Brooks of Kittery, her sister survives her as the last member of the family.

Many friends join in sympathy for the bereaved family.

Miss Maggie Halloran.

Miss Maggie Halloran died quite suddenly at the home of her aunt, Miss Carney, on Belington street on Saturday afternoon, aged 45 years. She was a very popular woman with her friends. Two younger sisters survive her.

Miss Myrtle M. Trafton.

Miss Myrtle M. Trafton, aged nineteen years, died on Sunday at her home on Noble's island after a brief illness.

DOVER POINT.

DOVER POINT, April, 10, '99. Miss Florence Drew, who has been visiting her cousin in Roxbury, Mass., for several weeks past, returned home Saturday.

Miss Angie Osborne, who has been the guest of Mrs. George Pinkham during the past week, returned to her home in Dover Saturday.

The Misses French and Bourke of Dover were the guests of Miss Margaret Maguire at the Piscataqua house, one day last week.

Clough Bros. contractors of Portsmouth were here last week on business.

Mrs. John McIntyre of South Berwick was the guest of her father, George W. Ford, on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Cousins of Portsmouth, passed last Thursday at their former home here at the Point.

David Ellis left last week for a two weeks visit to his home in Marlinton, Canada.

Mrs. Henry Cochrane of Somersworth who has been visiting friends here, has returned home.

F. E. Rankin, Esq., of South Berwick, Me., was here last week on business.

Mr. E. Oscar Pinkham is suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Arthur Emerson, who has been the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. A. T. Emerson, has returned to his home in Dover.

The steamer H. A. Mathes went down river Saturday having in tow the barges, Exeter with 100,000 bricks from Jos. Libbey's yard, the Elliot with 100,000 from John Raitt's yard, Elliot, Me., and the York with 100,000 from E. G. Gage's yard on the Bellamy, all bound for Boston.

Barge No. 9 of the P. N. Co.'s fleet is loading bricks at H. M. Roberts yard on the banks of the Bellamy.

H. B. DANE.

Fast day on Thursday and a teachers' institute on Friday gives the school children two holidays this week.

The "Cradle Songs of many Nations" will be sung at Police hall this evening.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

YORK

YORK, Apr. 8.

Trolley cars, vehicles, pedestrians, all were heading the same way last evening their destination being York beach, and the attraction the concert and dance in Clement's hall, given for the benefit of E. P. Warren. Both from a social and financial standpoint the affair was a success. Conservatory Orchestra of Portsmouth, Chauncey B. Hoyt, prompter, furnished excellent music for the occasion. At 8.30 the grand march was formed, led by Mr. Frank Talpey and Miss Luez Talpey, followed by Mr. F. W. Emery and lady and about 40 couples, and was a pretty sight. Special cars were run to accommodate the out of town guests, and a large delegation was present from Kittery.

It is a source of much gratification to scholars and parents, that Miss Nora F. O'Brien is secured to preside over the primary department of the village school. Miss O'Brien is one of our most excellent teachers, and is recognized as a teacher of unusual ability. Her past work in this school deserves commendation.

YORK, April 10.

At the Congregational church Sunday morning Rev. M. S. Allen announced his intention of submitting his resignation as pastor of this church, to the parish assembled in their annual meeting on Monday afternoon. Mr. Allen has had charge of this pastorate for 4 years. He has worked hard and faithfully. Both he and Mrs. Allen have endeavored themselves to all. His announcement was received with genuine sorrow and regret by the congregation.

Miss Gertrude L. Paul returned Friday from a visit in Worcester. This morning she began her labors in the school at Clay Hill.

Fred Tucker spent Sunday in town. Died, Saturday night after a brief illness, Mrs. Tryphena Putman, wife of Judge G. W. S. Putman. She leaves a sister, Miss Betty Reimick, and five children. William S. J. Perley, Jeremiah C., and Ruth all of this town, and Mrs. Joshua to mourn her loss.

Private funeral services from her late residence Wednesday afternoon.

We understand that a drama is to be given by local amateurs is being arranged. Florence Varrell's the promoter of the movement which fact is sufficient guarantee for its successful presentation.

The ladies of the Methodist society will give an entertainment at the town hall Wed. evening, April 13. Rev. W. S. Boward will deliver an address "Uncle Sam." A musical program will follow and a sale of candy, etc. will be in order.

GREENLAND

GREENLAND, Apr. 10th.

John Hatch and George C. Wiggin were in Portsmouth Saturday.

Carrie Barsantee is suffering with a severe attack of the Asthma.

Bank Commissioner John Hatch spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in this town.

Hedley Golding, nurse at the Eastern City hospital, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Akley.

Miss Nettie Wiggin returned home Saturday night from an extended visit at her brothers in North Hampton.

The boys are talking of a ball game on East Day, next Thursday.

Mrs. Alice M. Coleman of Portsmouth and Miss Lydia Silver of York Harbor

were guests of Richard Downing on Sunday.

Chas H. Brackett was in Portsmouth Saturday on business.

Frank Berry has obtained a position as coach-man with a private family in Lawrence, Mass.

Remember the turkey supper at the town hall on Wednesday night.

Edward Hughes who has been sick with pneumonia is slowly recovering.

The Hon. Frank Jones is soon to erect a new barn on the Brewster Place in this town.

Miss Marthe, daughter of Mr. John Weeks, died this morning, aged 6 years and some months.

Rev. F. W. Tyler preached his farewell sermon at the Methodist church yesterday.

Musical Society meets this evening.

A LIQUOR RAID.

The police visited a number of places on the outskirts of the city on Saturday afternoon, where complaints had been made that liquor was being openly sold. Marshal Entwistle and Officer Quinn called at Charles Charleson's at the Creek and found malt and spirits liquors. At the Plains tavern run by Andrew Callaghan the officers found malt liquors. Both proprietors were ordered to appear in court at ten o'clock this morning. Saturday evening Assistant Marshal West and Officer Hiltan visited the Sagamore house near the Sagamore bridge and found malt liquor. The proprietor, William E. Walker, was also notified to be in court this morning and answer to the charge of keeping liquor for sale.

QUAINT SAYING.

It is interesting and instructive to read bright and well constructed advertisements. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co. of Sarasparrilla fame, must have been at a great feast and taken everything home with them. They are using a bright selection of quaint old sayings and proverbs as the starters in a series of clever advertisements, wherein the proverbs are neatly turned and paraphrased to fit the subject matter. The public like this breezy advertising, as it reminds of other proverbs and opens up discussion.

A Fortune in a Broken Statue.

A citizen of Kharkoff, Russia, recently purchased a statue of Apollo Belvedere, which one of his children soon afterward overturned and broke. Out of its hollow interior rolled a little bundle, which, on being opened, was found to contain Russian bank notes to the value of three thousand rubles, together with a declaration by one Chevalier Irionun Prokhoroff, to the effect that the money contained in the handkerchief was the proceeds of his gambling transactions, and was designed to build a church. The slip bore a date in the year 1840. It is supposed therefore that the owner died suddenly, and thus was enabled to carry out his pious desire.

Expensive Diet.

"No, I can make you no contribution. I don't believe in sending out foreign missionaries." "But the Scriptures command us to feed the hungry." The man of wealth shrugged his shoulders. "Well, I'd feed them something cheaper than missionaries," he rejoined, with the brusquerie that characterizes his class.

LARGEST STOCK OF Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes

In the City—Russells and Black.

We carry none but the best grades for the price:

Men's.....from \$1.25 to \$4.50
Ladies'....." 1.00 " 3.50
Boys'....." 1.00 " 2.50

"Queen Quality".....We have the best of American shoes of a superior grade \$3.00 a pair made to order by the finest superior foot wear at a moderate price. Patterns and sizes from the finest patterners are made suitable for heavy and light shoes.

C. FRED DUNCAN
87 ON THE SQUARE.



OVER IN THIRTY MINUTES.

The Constitution's Famous Sea Fight
With the Guerriere.

Hull ran down shore the wind to
take a look at the stranger, and found
him with his main spinnaker aback, wait-
ing for the Constitution to come up.
Both ships cleared for action, and
when the Constitution was still far
astern the Guerriere began firing at
long range. Only two or three shots
were fired in return, and then the
American bore down upon the English-
man in silence. Nothing shows more
forcibly the perfect discipline of the
ship than this hour of waiting, with
each standing at quarters and their
comrades falling around them. Even
Mr. Morris, the first lieutenant, found
it hard to restrain his impatience, and
he asked to be allowed to fire. Not
till the ships were fairly abreast and
within pistol shot of each other was
the word finally given. The effect was
almost instantaneous as a whole broad-
side struck the Guerriere, followed

THE HOUSE CLEANING MAN

HAVING ARRIVED THE QUESTION NOW IS WHO
SHALL I GET TO DO MY PAINTING, PAPER
HANGING, WHITEWASHING, ETC.

J. HOWARD GROVER

Does excellent work and you will make no mistake by
calling on him. He guarantees satisfaction, and you will
find a complete stock of Wall Papers. Goods are all new
and prices are the lowest. Estimates furnished on all
kinds of work. Don't forget the place,

J. HOWARD GROVER

19 AUSTIN STREET.

"Do let us stop here. I'm tired. Master David."

"Rose, why do you persist in calling me 'Master David'? Do you not like 'David' just as well?"

"Yes, but—you see everybody here calls you 'Master David,' and why should I be different from anybody else?"

"You cannot help being that Rose. At least, not to me. Now, to please me, let me hear you say 'David.'"

She looked at him, half timidly at first; then, fixing her glance firmly on his, she says, clearly and sweetly, "David."

"Bravely done! But I have not yet finished. Could you not say 'dear David'?"

The long lashes are lowered now, and her face is crimson flushed.

"Couldn't you, Rose?" he pleaded. She strives to meet his gaze as before, but her eyelids seem to droop involuntarily, and her lips falter perceptibly as she says, "De-ar David." She is too confused to notice that both her hands are held in his, and when she

"But, Bill—"

"Let me talk some, Master David. I'd be the last one who'd mar your little girl's happiness, or yours, but this I can't do—see her become your wife. It wouldn't be fair to you; I wouldn't fear as if we was taking a advantage of you and, himself, maybe, both of you would be sorry if you married and new—as it is, you will bless some day. You'll forget each other—"

"Bill, you don't know what you're saying," David cries. There there was a profound silence in the room, broken by no sound save the low, stifled sob of Rose against her father's knee.

Master David, Bill's cabin will always be happier for your cousin's nest, and Rose will always be glad to see you. Now, goodly, bid, and God bless you. Leave my little 'an to me, for her sorrow is deep, Master David."

"Good-by, Bill."

David respected Bill's word too high to thwart it—even as much as he thought. After that evening Rose would be spoke of in the next morning that made it all three more sweet

The unclaimed jewels and curios of the value of \$150,000 which were found in the ruins after the fire at the charity bazar in Paris have been sold at auction. The money realized is to remain bonded for thirty years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the state.

"This makes the tenth morning, that I have tried to collect milk bull."

"I have tried more mornings than you, to collect a little cream from you milk, and I have never had any but guess that you're going to have time. Don't stop on the cat when you're out please."

to your forehead.
Apply cold compresses to your head.
Apply electricity to your head.
Take plenty of exercise, and avoid
excitement.
Lie with the back of your neck on a
hot-water bottle.
Have plenty of cool fresh air in your
bedroom, avoiding draughts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THEY ARRIVE HOME.

Boston, April 9.—The Eighth Massachusetts regiment, United States volunteers, the last of the volunteer soldiers in this state to return from active duty, arrived here this afternoon on the United States transport Meade and were welcomed with an enthusiasm which was simply unbounded. They reached the dock at about two o'clock and went ashore and marched to the South armory and were reviewed at the State house by Governor Wolcott and other officials. The men went to their homes on a forty-eight hours' furlough. Some interesting stories were told by the men of their experiences in Cuba, but the most interesting is that which pertains to the trouble on board the Meade last Friday, which almost approached a mutiny. The men say that the supply of provisions ran low and they went hungry at times. The men had been supplied with three days' travel rations when they went on board the Meade. Beside this there was in the company's lockers the balance of the last ten days' rations, which had been issued while the regiment was in camp at Matanzas. The supply proved inadequate. Some of the cooks on the transport sold meat to the soldiers at twenty-five cents each and the demand was large and when the ship's officers heard of this, orders were issued to stop serving meals. The soldiers complained at this and said they could not eat the food issued to them last Friday. They talked so loudly that the officers heard the men and an investigation followed, but not before a quantity of bacon and refrigerated beef had been thrown overboard. This decreased the amount of provisions on board ship. The matter was finally adjusted by demand of Colonel Towle that rations be served by the ship's cooks. The real cause of the trouble was that the company cooks were unable aboard the ship to prepare the food from the supplies on hand. The unpalatability of the meat portion of the rations is severely criticised by the men.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S POLITICS.

New York, April 9.—Admiral Dewey has given to the Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly an interview regarding the suggestion that the admiral be made a candidate for the presidency. In regard to his politics the admiral said: "I am a sailor; a sailor has no politics." The administration is my party and republican or democratic it makes no difference. Then again, I came from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. My flag lieutenant came from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a democrat in the south is to be a nobody. If I lived in the south I should probably be a democrat."

OFF FOR SANTA CRUZ.

MANILA, April 9.—The expedition of 1500 men, which started last night with the intention of crossing La Guna de Bay and capturing the town of Santa Cruz and then sweeping the country to the south, is under the command of Major General Henry W. Lawton. The flotilla of canoes, towed by tugs and conveyed by gunboats, moved toward the lake just as evening was setting in. The men were all in high spirits and carry rations for ten days. They intend to reach there tomorrow morning.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

WAKEFIELD, MASS., April 9.—The destruction by fire this morning of the double tenement house owned by Joseph Jackson and occupied by Mrs. John Donohue and family and John Roach and family, resulted in the loss of two lives. The dead are Mrs. John Donohue and Timothy H. Donohue, a son.

AGUINALDO ISSUES A DECREE.

MADRID, April 9.—The following dispatch from Manila is published here: "Aguinaldo has issued a decree directing that Spanish shall be the official language throughout the archipelago, and protesting against the American intention to force the use of English on the natives, who do not know it."

CHIEF JUSTICE FIELD DEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Chief Justice Stephen J. Field of the supreme court, retired, died at his home in this city at 6:30 this evening of kidney complications. He was born at Haddam, Conn., Nov. 14, 1816.

THE RALEIGH AT BERMUDA.

BERMUDA, April 9.—The United States cruiser Raleigh arrived here at 10:10 o'clock this morning from the Azores, en route to New York, with all well on board.

CATARH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, Safe but Effective Cure for It.

Catarh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied some times with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the lungs and heart and difficult breathing; headache, sickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out and languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate disease is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily and thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanston the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Iseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assist in that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing back into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I can not find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing the E. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. These tablets can be found at all drug stores.

A DESERTER ARRESTED.

FALL RIVER, April 9.—Harry Muldoon a deserter from the U. S. S. Constellation, was arrested in this city today and will be arraigned and held for the proper authorities.

GENERAL ALGER LEAVES PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, April 9.—General Russell A. Alger, secretary of war, with his party, left today on transport Ingalls, proceeding directly to New York, where she should arrive on Friday.

BOBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle, at the Globe Grocery Co.'s store.

EXAMPLE IS BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

Those sententious proverbs, or old saws, which are used as prefaces to all of the Hood Sarsaparilla advertising in thousands of papers throughout the country, are evidence of a new and original style of display advertising both pleasing and effective. The Hood firm is to be congratulated on so cleverly adopting such wisdom as has filtered down through centuries. Another charming thing about this Hood advertising is the unique type they are using.

WANTED AGENTS.

52 authors. Gen's. Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Wood; Cuban Gen's. Garcia and Palma; Capt's. "Bob" Evans and Taylor; Secretaries Long and Gage; Nelson Dingley; Senators Daniel and Cullum; Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Gen's. O. O. Howard and Stewart L. Woodford and 9 other War Leaders have united to write "The Standard History of the American-Spanish War." The Official History. Not a collection of magazine articles. Each author writes a chapter specially for this book. Finely illustrated. Exclusive territory. Liberal terms. Showing List of Authors sends it.

Address Chas. C. Haskell & Son, Norwich, Ct.

TO LET.

Furnished rooms for light house keeping and lodging rooms. Plymouth rock and basalt for sale. 4 School street.

AFGHAN WOMEN.

High Caste Mothers Have a Lonely Time of It.

If there are any women in the world who have a right to die of ennui, it is those poor creatures of Afghanistan, the upper-class dames. They spend their days doing absolutely nothing, for they disdain sewing, cooking and general household duties; they leave the care of their children to slaves, and they can neither read nor write.

Generally in a rich house there is one chief slave, a sort of housekeeper, rather a grand person, whom it is always wise to conciliate if you intend having many dealings with that establishment. In summer she is always dressed in purest white; in winter, velvets and brocades are not beyond her reach. She is generally an elderly person, with considerable influence and a good deal of authority.

Then there is another who is a sort of maid to the lady of the house; she is another person with whom it is not wise to quarrel; she is always very much in evidence. She it is who prepares everything for her mistress' toilet, as also for her master's. It is the wife's special duty and privilege, however, when the things are prepared, to wait upon her husband when he is dressing, to pour the water over his hands and feet, during his religious washings, to spread his prayer carpet, to put his favorite dish before him, and so on.

It is difficult to appreciate the exact position of these Afghan women until one sees the way in which mothers are treated by their sons. They may nurse them when they are sick, and then when they are young, but let the boys grow to be eleven or twelve years old, and you will hear them tell their mother to "chup'cho" (shut up), send them to fetch their caps and expect to be addressed by the mothers as "agha gul" or "agha jon," which means, "my precious master," "master dear."

Cabul mothers seldom have much affection for their children or their children for them; they do not nurse them as babies, and their babyhood is a particularly long one, for they are very backward. They belong to their nurses more than to their mothers till they are two and a half years old, and after that it is their father who notices them and not their mother.

Street Railway Ownership.

Municipal ownership of street railway properties is making such strides in Great Britain that it seems only a question of time when ownership by private corporations will be a thing of the past. In Blackpool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Plymouth, Sheffield and Glasgow all the street car lines are operated by the city authorities. In thirty other cities, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and London, the municipalities own, or operate a part of the lines within their limits. In Cardiff and Southampton the change to municipal ownership will probably be completed before the end of the present year. In various other cities the street railway tracks belong to the municipality and are leased for so much per mile, with a percentage on gross earnings. It is a cardinal feature of British street railway grants that no charters are ever extended beyond twenty-one years.

New Use For Electricity.

It is proposed to employ the electrical deposition of metallic substances in the formation of the frames used to mount sections of prismatic glass, so as to unite them to form large sheets for windows. According to the Chicago Chronicle, the sections are mounted loosely in frames of thin ribbon or wire, forming the "cathode," and near them, acting as the "anode," is a similar framework of the metal, of which the electro-deposited frame is to be formed. The metal is deposited along the wires, between them and the glass, until a complete grid or frame is formed, which holds the portions of glass firmly together in one piece.

Putting Plants to Sleep.

All plants, even in tropical countries, require a period of rest. Some repose in the rainy season, others in the dry season and others again in the cold or in the hot season. Herr Johannsen, a Scandinavian, believes he can abridge this period by intensifying the "sleep" with chloroform or ether. Bulbs or buds exposed to the vapors of these anaesthetics resume their period of activity sooner than those not so treated. It has also been observed that the tubercles of orchids placed near warming pipes, and thus more completely dried, began to spring sooner than others kept in the ordinary way.

Dual Education.

The Duke of Argyll lately offered himself as a living proof of the advantages of desultory reading. He had never been to school or college, but he had always read everything he could lay his hands on. To this he attributed his success in public speaking, for he "often found he had read what others had not."

A Stay-at-Home Husband.

One hundred and seven witnesses were summoned to appear in Common Pleas at Ravenna, O., in the case wherein Mary Ellen Rogers sued Volney Rogers for divorce on the grounds that having lived with her for forty years he never took her anywhere, not even to church.

A Defective Exclusion Law.

It is said that the law relating to the residence of Hebrews in Siberia contains a technical error, and when rectified permission will be granted them to live there.

Mrs. Wm. E. Chandler

Wife of U. S. Senator Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, says:

"Fairy Soap is excellent for washing silk embroideries and flannels."

FAIRBANK'S FAIRY SOAP

The Soap of the Century

Fairy Soap is the purest and best white soap made. It is unequalled for toilet, bath and fine laundry uses.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Boston.

SICK GUILFORD JUROR.

Bridgewater, Conn., April 9.—The condition of George Gregory, who, while serving as a juror in the murder trial of Nancy A. Guilford, was suddenly taken ill, Saturday morning took a change for the worse. It is stated that when court convenes Tuesday morning, the physicians will report to Judge Wheeler that Juror Gregory will be unable to serve as a juror for some time, and that court will then adjourn to some date to be decided upon at that time.

DISTURBED THE BALL.

Wallington, Conn., April 9.—At an early hour Saturday morning a fire, probably caused by an overheated stove, totally destroyed three buildings occupied by the Alderidge Art company, photographers, the harness shop of John Bartek, and a paint store owned by Peter Cullen. The loss will reach \$5500. The fire broke out while the annual ball of the town's firemen was at its height.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Dedham, Mass., April 9.—Another electric railway, the fifth to run through Dedham, is soon to be built. The road is known as the Needham and Boston Street Railway company, and the route will be through the section known as Dedham island. The selection of Dedham went over the route of the road Saturday afternoon and laid out a location for the tracks of the road. This new line runs from Needham to Spring street, West Roxbury, and from this place to Memorial Hall square, Dedham.

DRINK ONLY

THE PUREST

WHISKY.

WRIGHT & TAYLOR

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DISTILLERS

FINE OLD KENTUCKY

Taylor Whiskey.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR, 8 years old and our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by us. None genuine without our signature on both labels. For consumption, indigestion, and all ailments requiring stimulants, OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR has no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists, grocers, and liquor dealers.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS!

NO DUST NO NOISE.

111 Market St. Telephone 2-4

NOTICE.

PERSONS having right soil to be removed from the premises of the above named parties, are hereby notified to remove them by the 1st day of May, 1918.

Gray & Prime

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MUSIC HALL.

Thursday Evening April 6.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Powerful presentation of Frank Harvey's latest and best drama of today, the big London and New York success.

BROTHER

FOR

BROTHER.

Direct from a victorious engagement at the Star theatre, New York. With the same capable cast that won unstinted praise in critical Gotham.

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Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

CARPENTRY FOR BOYS.

Simple Rules for Building Inexpensive Kitchens.

There are undoubtedly a great many boys who own dogs but perhaps have no kennel in which to keep them. A large box with a hole in it large enough for a dog to crawl through is better than nothing, but a kennel of neat appearance and simple construction can easily be made that when completed will appear like the illustration.

For a dog of medium size, a kennel should measure 36 inches long, 24 in. deep, and from bottom to peak it can stand 34 inches high. The hole at the front will have to be cut large enough so the dog may pass in and out easily, and it should be about 12 inches in diameter should be in the right size in proportion to the size of the kennel.

To build the kennel right commence at the foundation and build up by making a floor 34 inches long and 22 inches wide. Boards with mitered edges should be used, and under the floor boards nail three battens across, one at each end and one at the middle. These battens may be 2 by 3 inches and should be placed so they will stand 3 inches high to keep the bottom of the kennel free from the ground.

Make front and back 22 inches wide, 24 inches high at the sides and 33 inches high at the middle or peak, and attach the boards together with battens as shown in figure 1, which is a constructional drawing. Attach them to the front and rear end of the floor with stout nails and brace them apart at the top with a ridge pole 2 or 3 in. square and 44 inches long.

With boards 36 inches long form the sides, as shown in figure 1, and finally roof the kennel with boards placed as shown in the illustration so there will be a projection forming eaves about 2 in. all around.

At the front of the box near the top cut four holes with a large bit and connect them by sawing a slit with a compass or keyhole saw. This will be valuable as a ventilator, and it would be better if the holes were cut in the roof.

Boomerangs are formed of a bent or side rounded, the other flat, necessary to choose a very hard and heavy wood, and the best to cut a piece from a natural curve of a tree, and to let the of the boomerang follow the f the wood.

Boomerangs differ in length from 15 inches feet, and in breadth from 2 to 3 inches. They should be three-eighths of an inch thick, toward the ends, which may be round or pointed, while the rest be convex, the other flat, the of the edge along the con of the curve varying in dif boomerangs. When thrown, the ang travels forward for some e, and then generally re in an ellipse to within a fe of the thrower. If the boomer rikes its mark it falls to the

rowing, it must be grasped at d, stretched back behind the y and then brought rapidly for ward, the hand in a posi tion in which it is thrown. If a buried upward in the air, or ar so as to strike the ground distance from the thrower. In case, it flies with a rotary mo shape would indicate, and sending a great height, it sud returns in an elliptical line to a ar its starting point.

An Apparent Impossibility. One of the children's piece of in the corner of which is round out the size of a penny. Also n half a dollar and request him t through the hole in the pa e will give you a look of su claim that it can't be done. over, insist that it can, and more you set about to prove it

ING COIN THROUGH THE HOLE. 1 is the piece of paper, now as seen at No. 2; with the coin in its folds. Crease at each side 1 in No. 3. Take hold of the paper one hand each side of coin No. 4. Push the coin out. What accomplished in folding and the paper was in elongating the hole so that it would become a hole, instead of a round opening.

A Good Natured Fingerer. Emperor of Austria was paying visit to the cadet college in onstadt of Vienna when he en a classroom and there sat, an in d and sympathetic onlooker. Only his eye on him he plumed t, which he had left resting on h in front of the head boy in the. Then he noted that the boy had d out a green feather and was g it around as a gratuitous me among his schoolfellows. Thenceforward, the boy's friends, if g said: "My young friends, if ant to rob me of my feathers, I sooner give them to you my repon." amid the enthusiastic ase of the boys, he suited his e to his words. He returned from sed examination with "plucked" ed plainly in his molting crest.

More Holidays Than School Days. The small boy who has to go to school in the United States looks upon the small boy who has to go to school in France with something of the envy with which Lazarus may have looked upon Dives. It is the question of holidays which constitutes the difference in favor of the lad who attends a public school of instruction in the French Republic. The school boys of France have more holidays than workdays in the year, and in that fact lies the grievance of the American youngster. The average boy, who is a native of America or a child of Timbuctoo, is more fond of a holiday than he is of a work-day, theorist and moralists to the contrary notwithstanding. And the more holidays he has the better terms he is on with himself and all the world.

Two hundred and six holidays in the year, as against 150 school days! That's the record of public instruction in France. To begin with, there is the regular midsummer holiday, which covers a period of six or four days. That's pretty good for a starter. Then there are the Sundays. They are holidays of course everywhere, but they count an additional fifty-two days. Then ten days are allowed for the proper celebration of Christmas and New Year's. To be thoroughly observant of the great feast of Easterlike fifteen days are given. Thursdays are holidays, and that means fifty-two more days of labor. All Saints' comes in for three days' holiday. St. Charles' magne two days, Whitenside three days, and three days to make merry when the national fête in July rolls round. The rest of the year the children are supposed to study.

Cat That Smokes a Pipe. The adaptability of the cat to his surroundings is illustrated in the case of a handsome young fellow who strayed one stormy night to the home of William Thompson, of "Newwood Penn. He has learned to smoke cigars and to drink beer.

Mr. Thompson first observed that the cat manifested a strange liking for tobacco smoke. While enjoying his after-dinner cigar it was Mr. Thompson's habit to blow the smoke at the cat. Puss didn't seem to mind it a bit, in fact, he found a certain delight in it.

One night, just for a joke, Mr. Thompson put his cigar in the cat's mouth. Much to his astonishment, the cat sat up on his hind legs and puffed away complacently. He was thoroughly happy. His teeth, however, being so sharp, cut through the wrapper, and for the next clear Mr. Thompson provided a wooden cigarholder, which he now used every time the cat has a smoke. Then the cat learned to smoke a pipe. Puss took to it quite as naturally as he did to the cigar.

Barbed wire for shipment is wound on reels containing about 100 pounds each. In its dim, gloomy reel of wire is of about the size of a half-bushel measure, impenetrable baffle project from it all over except for narrow strips of board that extend across the ends and form the end pieces of the reel. Large quantities of barbed wire are exported, and it is a common sight to see the reels going aboard ships lying at South street wharves, says the New York Sun. The wire is brought ashore in the ship on the deck of a lighter, such a load consisting perhaps of 2,000 or 3,000 reels; sometimes two or three lighter loads are taken aboard a single ship. If it can be done the lighter is brought alongside the vessel, in the ship, in order, as far as possible, to avoid handling with the lighter alongside the wire can be hoisted directly on the lighter into the ship. Sometimes it is necessary to tie the lighter to the opposite side of the wharf from that at which the vessel is made fast, and move the wire across the wharf. In that case more handling is required.

There should be a man on the lighter to untangle the reels down from the load and roll them alongside to the rail, the rolling being done with the foot. On the deck of the lighter at the rail, stands two men, each with a cotton hook. When the reel of wire has been rolled along to them and tipped over on its side, between them, they each set a hook through strands enough of the wire to hold, and lift the reel and set it up on the stringpiece of the wharf. Thence it is tipped over onto the wharf by a man standing there to receive it, and he sets it rolling across the wharf by a push with the foot. He wears hand coverings of some sort, as every longshoreman does in handling barbed wire; these protective coverings include gloves and mittens of leather and hand leathers. The hand leathers worn are seven or eight inches in length and five or six inches in breadth and are often cut from old boot legs. Hand leathers have a slit in them across one end, through which the hand is passed, the strip of leather above the slit resting on the back of the wrist. When the palm and insides of the fingers of gloves have been worn out the gloves are put on with the back of the glove on the palm side of the hand and used in that manner until that side is worn out also. The reels of wire are gathered in bunches of six at the foot of the board that rises from the wharf, resting against the ship to protect the side of the ship from being scraped in hoisting cargo aboard; they are hoisted aboard with a bit of stevedores' gear made expressly for the purpose, comprising half a dozen dangle lengths of rope, each with a hook at the end of it, which can be spread out to reach the reels. A hook is put into each reel under wire enough to give it a secure hold, and when they have all been hooked, the bunch is hoisted up the side of the ship.

Upset By an Umbrella. "Talking about stealing umbrellas," said a New Orleans man, "I had a whimsical experience last week afternoon, when it was raining. I happened to see a very good umbrella in the hall and well, I snatched it, or rather, I established a protectorate, intending to return it before night to the gentleman in the adjoining office, who I supposed, of course was the owner.

But somehow or other I didn't, and for several days I loitered him in and out of the building, feeling particularly uncomfortable and guilty. Finally he dropped in, and, seeing the umbrella in the front office walked off with it. I witnessed the incident unobserved from the rear room, and, naturally, said nothing. Next day we encountered in the elevator and he handed me the umbrella.

"Here's your parachute," he said. "I'll have to own up that I appropriated it yesterday, but it was raining and the temptation was too strong for my morals."

"I took it rather gingerly and refrained from offering any explanation. That afternoon I set it just outside my door and had the satisfaction of seeing it disappear under the arm of an architect who is a prominent member of my church and generally regarded as a very moral man. Since then he has had pressing business whenever I bore into sight, and I infer that he is suffering a duplicate of the pang's recently experienced by myself and my neighbor. The fellow who originally left it hasn't turned up, so I suppose that he, too, is a member of the robber band."

Engine Driven By Bacteria. N. P. Melnikoff, the editor of the Russian Journal Technology, has made a little model of an engine which depends for its motive power upon the fermentation of bacteria. Although the engine of itself has no practical value, it nevertheless furnishes an interesting example of the power which can be derived from fermentation processes. Mr. Melnikoff decomposes glucose into its constituents One hundred and eighty parts alcohol and eighty-eight parts of carbon dioxide gas. In a copper vessel, glucose, an acid phosphate, acetic acid, gelatin, water (75 per cent.), and yeast are mixed together. After twenty-four hours the gas with in the vessel, at a temperature of 20 degrees C. (68 degrees F.), will have attained a pressure of four and one-half atmospheres. The inventor states that if the vessel containing the yeast bacteria be large, and the engine cylinder be correspondingly proportioned, enough power can be obtained to operate an engine uninterruptedly for twenty or thirty hours. The fermentation of different bacteria will give different results, the power increased depending upon the quantity of carbon dioxide or other gases generated by each species of bacteria.

Pillaging Guests. After the hall given by the Paris Municipal Council to their electors and friends at the Hotel de Ville, it was found that six dozen silver spoons (but other articles, such as plates, mustard pots and flower vases, had been taken away, while many of the tapers had helped themselves to bottles of champagne for home consumption.

REELS OF BARBED WIRE.

One Thing That Is Never Handled Without Gloves When It Is Shipped.

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WHY SHE WAS CAUGHT.

Pursuer and Fugitive Meet and the Colonel's Capture Explained.

There was a dramatic little incident in Annapolis just before the capture of Spanish officials, called for their trial in Spain. Chief Engineer Milligan, late of the Oregon, was living in Annapolis. He had gone there to visit his family.

"I want to introduce you to Senor Bonet," said a fellow officer, as they approached a dark visaged Spaniard, who was looking comfortably across the gate separating his quarters from the road.

Then the Chief Engineer of the Oregon clasped hands over the wooden gate with the chief engineer of the Spanish vessel. Pursuer and pursued were face to face. The man whose energies had made our great battleship leap after her prey like a hound after a rabbit was soon chatting amiably with the officer who had driven his engines in the vain race to escape after every other ship of the squadron had been lost.

"How did it happen that we overhauled you so easily?" asked the American engineer. "The Oregon is a sixteen-knot ship at best, while yours was commonly credited with a speed of twenty-two knots."

"Alas," said the Spaniard, "the never made that speed, even at her trial trip. She was rated at 20 1/2 knots at her best. It is an error to suppose that she could make twenty-two knots."

"But, even so," said Mr. Milligan, "you should have escaped us. You were driving her hard."

"Yes," for the first hour we did well," Bonet replied, "but after that, well, but I'll tell you, Senor, we had less than enough good coal in our bunkers to last us for one hour under forced draught. That was the last of the coal we brought with us from Spain. After that we had to use the poor, miserable stuff we took aboard at Santiago. Ah, maledictio! It was not coal; it was dirt. We might as well have put this on our fires, and the disaster of Spain would have been averted."

Chief Engineer Bonet thinks America has a white elephant on its hands in the capture of Cuba and Porto Rico. In parting with Chief Engineer Milligan the Spaniard said most solemnly, "I congratulate the American Navy."

Mistaken for a "Cubano." One of the unsung heroes of the war, says Robert D. Cramer, in the Atlanta Constitution, was Mr. A. W. Lyman, of New York, who was in charge of the Associated Press headquarters at Siboney, and stuck at his post until he was sent home to die. He was a remarkable adventure while on duty, which is well worth telling. One day a convalescent soldier stole his hat, and he bought another from an insurance agent. It was a typical piece of native Cuban headgear, with a brim a yard wide. That night as Lyman was returning to his tent a guard on the picket line espied him.

"Hey, there, Cubano!" shouted the guard, "you're inside the lines. Go back!" He saw the hat, but it was too dark to make out the features of the wearer.

Lyman walked calmly on, oblivious to the hail. "Go back, there, Cubano," yelled the guard, lifting his gun, "or I'll shoot!" Still ignorant of his danger and with so thought that the angry call was meant for him, Lyman proceeded on his way. Then the big Jorgensen went off and so did the big Jorgensen.

"Whoa-oh!" exclaimed Lyman, coming to a dead halt. "Who did that?" "I did," replied the guard, who came rushing up. "I saw that hat, and I rushed up to you to stop. Ain't you an insurgent?"

"No," said Lyman, picking up the hat with a hole through the crown, "I ain't. I'm a newspaper man. Who the devil are you?" "I'm a guard from the First Cavalry. Volunteer?"

"Yes." "I'm glad of that," looking carefully at the hole. "If you'd been a regular you'd probably have got me. Good-night."

"And with as little concern as though he had been stopped by a friend on the street, Lyman passed on to his tent.

Bullets Fired at San Juan. "Have you any idea of the hailstorm of bullets we went through on San Juan hill?" said one of the officers of the Sixth who had been in the battle. This started a discussion, and Capt. Keeney figured out approximately how many bullets were fired at the Sixth on that eventful day.

Gathered up on the top of the hill were 1,500 Spaniards, and with their Mausers they could fire 10 shots per minute with the greatest ease, and this makes 15,000 bullets which were rained on the Sixth every minute.

The battle lasted for an hour and a half, which is 90 minutes, and there were 10 times 15,000 bullets fired, for the firing was steady and did not slack up at any time. This makes 1,350,000 bullets which were fired at the Sixth during the engagement, and with these figures before one it is easy to understand why only some 80 of the brave boys who marched away returned.

The estimate of the number of bullets fired given above is conservative, as the Mausers can easily fire 20 shots per minute, and it is probable that nearly 2,000,000 bullets were in the stormy lead which the Sixth withstood.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THEY ALL FLED.

A Hoosier's Impression of the Aurora Borealis.

A veteran traveling man was sitting in the lobby of one of the Louisville (Ky.) hotels listening to the conversation about the recent storm. Numerous stories had been told of how persons had been almost frightened out of their wits by the roaring winds that shook the buildings to their foundations.

Like all good story tellers, who invariably wait until every one else in the crowd has drained himself of yarns authentic and otherwise, the old traveler waited in patience until "it was up to him." He removed a cigar from his lips, flipped the ashes with his little finger, placed the heels of his shoes upon the table, and tipped his chair back to an angle of forty-five degrees. Finally the old man was settled in his satisfaction, and, giving a low chuckle said:

"Your stories remind me of a little incident that I happened to witness a few years ago in one of the inland counties in Indiana. It was one winter evening in a little town in the backwoods, about forty miles from a railroad. The people living in the vicinity were, for the most part, uneducated and, of course, did not understand the phenomena of the elements. Shortly after sundown, of the day on which I am speaking, a brilliant light appeared in the northeast. At first it was not very noticeable, but in a few minutes the rays of light shot up in long lines until the entire heavens in that direction seemed ablaze. The inhabitants were thunderstruck and many thought that the day of judgment was at hand."

"I had become interested in the study of reflected lights, and after looking at the magnificent display I concluded at once that it was the aurora borealis. I had explained the theory to a large number of people who had gathered around me and had about alayed their fears when a long, lean, lantern-jawed hoosier rushed up and yelled in an excited manner:

"What in thunder is that?" "I turned to him, and in my most suave manner replied: 'That, sir, is the aurora borealis.'"

"Rooney borey thunder!" the stranger yelled, as he sized me up with contempt. 'Well ain't four miles from here right now, pardner, and I am going to clean out of this part of the country.'"

His explanation outweighed mine, and in less time than it takes to tell all of the inhabitants of the village were taking to the hills. I was vindicated the next day, for the city paper came out telling of the aurora borealis."

The Protean Kaiser. The Emperor of Germany receives and congratulates officers and functionaries just promoted, Foreign Ambassadors, German Princes, and members of the aristocracy, chatting with each a minute or two. Frequently he changes his uniform six or seven times, having enough uniforms of all nations, grades, and arms to clothe a small army. Suppose the son of an artillery General comes to announce the death of his father. The Kaiser, to honor the memory of a valued officer, dons the uniform of a General of artillery. He makes the costume fit the compliment. For foreign Ambassadors or attaches he wears some uniform or decoration conferred on him by the sovereign of the dignitary in question."

Li Hung's Physician. Miss Hu King Eng, who is noted in the United States as the only Chinese woman who has graduated from an American medical college, has had a new honor conferred upon her. Vice-roy Li Hung Chang has appointed her his chief physician. The Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia is her alma mater. She has been wonderfully successful in practice among her people and is held in high esteem.

Exposure of Food on the Street. The custom of exposing fresh fruit, candies, fish, vegetables and various other articles of food on the streets is very prevalent in many parts of America. This practice is generally to be deprecated, as it is not only a source of danger, but also extremely disgusting. When one considers the dust and filth that is being continually wafted on the breeze in all towns, this fact will be brought home in all its nastiness. If the people would take the matter into their own hands and refuse to purchase any article of food exposed to such conditions, the practice would soon be brought to an end. This question should be well ventilated in the public press; the more it is aired, the sooner will the filthy habit be stopped.

Her Silence Explained. A young lady from the country was suing her ex-sweetheart for breach of promise, and the lawyers were, as usual, making all sorts of inquisitive inquiries.

"You say," remarked one, "that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?" "Yes, sir," was the reply with a become flush.

"How close?" "Close enough so one cheer was all the settin' room we needed."

"And you say he put his arm around you?" "No, I didn't."

"What did you say, then?" "I said he put both arms around me."

"Then what?" "He hugged me."

"Very hard?" "Yes, he did; so hard that I, come purty near hollerin' out."

"Why didn't you holler?" "Cause."

"That's no reason. Be explicit, please. Because why?" "Cause I was afeared he'd stop."

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

Devoted herself to her first child at the next door to her. As child succumbed, she took up her pen and wrote a story, which she gave to a publisher. He gave her ten dollars, and she gave them to her child.

Each child has left her a little more worn out. She hasn't strength to be intimate and playful with her mother, to mother and to children. It is to such mothers worn with the burden of motherhood and drained of vitality, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes as the greatest of blessings. The timely use of this remedy prevents the strain and stops the drain from child bearing. Where this strain and drain have been experienced, mothers find that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acting directly upon the delicate organs which bear the burden of motherhood, restores them to a normal condition of health and elasticity. Obstructions are cured, inflammations are removed. The appetite becomes good, sleep is refreshing, the nerves grow quiet. There is a new brightness in the eye; a new lightness in the step. There has come the perfect happiness of perfect health.

I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' in August, 1897," writes Mrs. Mollie E. Grimes, of Portland, Ecumbia Co., Ala., "and took it after my baby was born. I was in better health than I ever was with any of my other children. I think all women with child should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It suffered everything that flesh could suffer with all the rest of my children, and I was also subject to miscarriage. Now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. She was the largest one of all my babies and at the birth I had an easier and shorter time than I ever had. I am stouter and healthier than I ever was."

Stoddard's Stable HAS BEEN FITTED OUT WITH NEW CARRIAGES. You can get the handsomest and most comfortable turn-out in the state at

STODDARD'S. NEW HACKS, FOR WEDDINGS AND OTHER PARTIES. TELEPHONE 1-2. SALE AND LIVERY BUSINESS.

NEWARK CEMENT COBB'S EXTRA LIME. DRAIN PIPE. FRESH STOCK. J. A. & A. W. WALKER. Buy Now!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF. Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Staghope Carriages. Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harness, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices. Just drop around and look them, if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE, Stone Stable - Fleet Street. LOW TELEPHONE RATES. PORTSMOUTH EXCHANGE. Only \$25.00 a Year, Party Metallic Circuit, Measured Service, for a Telephone. Can You Afford to be Without it? Manager Will Furnish all Particulars.

NEW ENGLAND TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

BOSTON & MAINE.

Southern Division. PORTSMOUTH BRANCH. Winter Arrangement, Oct. 1, 1898.

Leave the following stations for Boston, Cape Cod and intermediate stations: Portsmouth, 8.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.35 p. m.; Seaboard Village, 8.35 a. m., 12.50, 5.40 p. m.; Seaboard Junction, 9.00 a. m., 1.07, 5.55 p. m.; Spring, 9.20 a. m., 1.27, 6.06 p. m.; Raymond, 9.35 a. m., 1.32, 6.16 p. m.

Returning leave: Concord, 7.45, 12.55 a. m., 7.30 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 11.10 a. m., 4.30 p. m.; Raymond, 9.10, 11.43 a. m., 5.02 p. m.; Spring, 9.30 a. m., 12.00, 5.35 p. m.; Seaboard Junction, 9.47 a. m., 12.17, 5.45 p. m.; Seaboard Village, 10.01 a. m., 12.30, 6.00 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Dover, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodville, Lancaster; St. John's, Newport, Vt.; Montreal and the west.

Trains Leave Portsmouth for: Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.

Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.; Seaboard, 8.30, 7.30, 8.15, 10.35, a. m., 7.30, 6.00 p. m.

GOVERNMENT FERRY. TIME TABLE. Leave Ferry Landing for Portsmouth, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth for Ferry Landing, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

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Leave Seaboard for Portsmouth, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.3

